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Ontario's Story

For Learners of English as a Second Language



Ontario

Ministry of Citizenship Bob Wong
Minister

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Ontario's Story

Joan Freedman, Editor

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Note to Teachers

This booklet brings together six of the instalments of Ontario's Story which appeared in **Newcomer News** in 1984, to mark Ontario's Bicentennial.

The instalments provide a general overview of the province's history in order to help newcomers understand present-day Ontario and how it developed. The intention also is to use history as a vehicle to help increase language acquisition/skills.

Each instalment is followed by exercises designed for high basic and intermediate students. These can be done by students in the classroom or studying on their own. The answers to the exercises are contained in the text or are an extension of the text.

Ontario's Story contains geographic references which could be used in map work and it offers many opportunities for comparison with a student's own experience.

Comments welcome

We would appreciate hearing from those who use this booklet. Your comments are always welcome and they assist us in planning future materials. Please send your comments to:

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The Native People

Ontario's earliest inhabitants were the Native people.

They belonged to two cultural groups, the Algonkian and the Iroquoian.

The Iroquoian tribes were the Huron, Tobacco and Neutral Nations and the Five Nations of the Iroquois: Mohawk, Oneida, Onandaga, Cayuga and Seneca. (In the 1700s, the Tuscaroras migrated north from the area of North and South Carolina and the Five Nations became the Six Nations.) The Iroquoians inhabited the southern regions — from about Lake Simcoe down to northern New York state.

Four Algonkian tribes lived in Ontario. They were the Algonkins, the Ojibwe, the Ottawa and the Cree. They inhabited the northern part of the province.

Technology suited environment

The Indians' technology suited their environment and economy.

Their tools and weapons were made of wood, stone or bone. Animal skins or sheets of birch bark covered their lodges. Bark was also the chief material for containers of all shapes and sizes. The women made mats and bags from cedar bark or plant fibres. They made clothing from skins and furs with bone knives, scrapers and needles. They decorated the clothing with porcupine quills or moose hair embroidery.

The Algonkians

The Algonkian territory was rugged and forested. It was unsuitable for agriculture. Hunting and fishing were the main sources of food.

The Algonkians were very good hunters. The men hunted alone or in small groups. They used bows and arrows, traps, snares and spears.

Algonkians invented snowshoes and the toboggan.



They made excellent birch bark canoes. Because they had to hunt and fish, they stayed only a few days in one place. They kept only the things they could carry with them. They developed a portable home — the wigwam. It could be tied on a toboggan or loaded into a canoe. It was made of birch bark or caribou skin stretched over poles.

Women and children gathered food. In the spring, they made maple syrup. In the fall, they harvested wild rice in the more southern regions. They collected nuts, roots, berries, seeds and acorns to add to their diet.

Each Algonkian tribe consisted of several small bands. Each band inhabited a hunting territory. There was no permanent chief. The most experienced man in an activity was the leader for that activity. Occasionally, several bands joined together to celebrate a festival

or to enjoy one another's company.

Algonkians believed in a single Great Spirit — Manitou — neither good nor evil, who was the source of all life. They believed that plants, animals, and the whole environment had spiritual power. They believed that man was closely connected to nature and depended on it for survival. The elders used many myths and stories to teach the children and to help guide them through life.

The Ojibwe developed a society which used plants and herbs to ensure good health and to cure sickness. This society demanded high moral ethics and taught the correct path of life.

The Iroquoians

The Iroquoian territory was mostly fertile land with huge forests. The summers were warm and long enough to grow crops of corn, beans and squash. The men cleared the ground with stone axes. The women planted the crops with digging sticks. The Iroquoians grew enough food to last through the winter. There was lots of fish and game. And they collected a variety of nuts and fruit.

The Iroquoians did not have to move from place to place searching for food. They settled in villages.

Their villages were often surrounded by protective palisades because groups often warred with each other.

Fifteen or twenty families lived in each house. There was a row of small rooms down each side of a house. One family liv-

ed in each room. There were family fires along the centre aisle of the house. In summer, the families slept on benches against the walls. In winter, they spread sleeping mats on the floor near the fires.

The Iroquoian tribes traded with each other and with the Algonkians. The Tobaccos raised large quantities of tobacco for trading. The Hurons traded corn with the Ojibwe for furs, canoes and medicines.

From childhood, Iroquoians were trained as fighters. Because they had corn, they could stay on the battlefield longer than their enemies who, after a few days, had to leave to hunt and fish.

Iroquoians had a great talent for political organization. Tribes of the Huron and Neutral Nations joined together and were governed by elected councils. The Five Nations of the Iroquois had a governing council of fifty chiefs. The chiefs met several times a year to appoint and receive embassies, to decide on questions of war and peace and to discuss other matters.

There were many festivals throughout the year. They were celebrated with chanting, dancing and games. Women participated in the dances and joined the men's games, although they had games of their own. Lacrosse was the most popular game. Whole villages played against each other.

The Iroquoians believed in two Great Spirits, one good and one evil, who governed many lesser spirits. At the festivals, they prayed to the good spirits and burned tobacco as a thank-offering. A cen-



tral part of their religion was the False Face Society. Its members placed masks over their faces and treated the sick.

Life begins to change

In the early 1600s, the way of life began to change.

French explorers and fur traders arrived in Ontario. They brought cloth, steel knives, guns and manufactured goods. They traded these for furs, mainly beaver.

The Native people shared their knowledge and technology. They taught the Europeans about canoeing, snowshoeing and tobogganing, the use of herbal medicine and other ways to survive in the rugged land.

Without this help, many of the French would not have survived.

The European and Indian ways were very different. Indians were more open and generous in their hospitality than the Europeans. Indians shared possessions. To the Europeans, most property was

private. In Indian society, leadership grew out of the family. In European society, the King or the Church often appointed the leaders. In some Indian societies, women had a great deal of power. In European societies, men had most of the power.

More and more Europeans arrived. They began to outnumber the Indians. They began to influence and sometimes to force the Indians to give up their way of life and become more like Europeans.

The differences between the two cultures made life difficult for the Indians. Also, they were seriously weakened by disease. Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Native people had never been exposed to chicken pox, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, colds and flu. These illnesses killed thousands of people.

At the same time, the southern and northern Iroquois nations became bitter enemies.

THE NATIVE PEOPLE

Exercise 1

True or False

Read the following sentences. If the sentence is correct (TRUE), put the letter "T" beside it. If the sentence is not correct (FALSE), put the letter "F" beside it.

- _____ 1. The Iroquoians lived mainly in the southern part of Ontario.
- _____ 2. The Algonkians were good farmers.
- _____ 3. The Algonkians invented wigwams.
- _____ 4. Many Indians knew how to cure diseases by the use of plants and herbs.
- _____ 5. The Iroquoian tribes moved frequently.
- _____ 6. The Iroquoians lived in villages.
- _____ 7. French explorers and fur traders came to Ontario in the early 1600s.
- _____ 8. The Indians helped the Europeans.
- _____ 9. Indian women did not have very much power.
- _____ 10. The arrival of the Europeans did not change the Indians' way of life.

Exercise 2

Match the Columns

Match column A with column B to make a complete sentence based on the story.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. The Indian women | a. taught the children. |
| _____ 2. The Algonkian tribes | b. invented the toboggan. |
| _____ 3. The elders | c. made bags from cedar bark. |
| _____ 4. The Iroquoian tribes | d. helped the Europeans. |
| _____ 5. Whole villages | e. grew crops in the summer. |
| _____ 6. The Indians | f. played lacrosse. |

4.

Exercise 3

Jumbled words

Rearrange the words to make a sentence. The capital letters will help you.

1. hunters/The/were/Algonkians/good

2. settled/villages/Iroquoians/in/The

3. Ontario/explorers/in/French/arrived

4. brought/They/goods/manufactured

5. shared/The/their/Indians/possessions

Exercise 4

Information Chart

The following chart contains information about the Algonkian and the Iroquoian tribes. Read the story and add more information to the chart.

Algonkians	Iroquoians
Food	Food
<i>maple syrup</i>	<i>corn</i>
Home	Home
	<i>villages</i>
Work	Work
<i>harvested wild rice</i>	<i>grew tobacco</i>

French Rule

French explorers first came to Canada looking for a north-west passage to China and India. The East had many valuable trading goods — silk, spices and gold. In Europe, the explorers could make a profit from these things.

Canada had no silks or spices. But it had many fur-bearing animals. In Europe at the time, furs were very popular. The French knew they could sell as many animal skins as the Indians could bring them. They decided to stay in the harsh new land.

Samuel de Champlain

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Quebec. Two years later, he sent Etienne Brulé west to Ontario. He told Brulé to make friends with the Indians and to learn their languages. Brulé was 18 at the time. He became the first European to see Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior.

In 1613, Champlain made a trip west. He travelled along the St. Lawrence River and up the Ottawa River as far as present-day Pembroke.

He made a second trip in 1615. Again he went up the Ottawa River. But this time, he went further. He travelled the Mattawa River — Lake Nipissing — French River route and reached Georgian Bay. From there, he travelled to the Lake Simcoe area to meet Brulé and make friends with the Hurons.

The Hurons went on a raid into the Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario. Champlain went with them. He was wounded in battle. He spent



Explorer on the Toronto carrying-place.

the winter of 1616 with the Hurons, getting back his health. By the end of the winter, their friendship was strong.

Ste. Marie among the Hurons

The French who came into Ontario were not all explorers and fur traders. Some were missionaries. They worked to convert the Indians to the Christian religion.

For several years, Father Jean de Brébeuf travelled and preached in the wilderness. His work went well. But he believed it would go better if there was a permanent mission.

In 1639, the Jesuit Fathers established Sainte-Marie-aupays-des-Hurons (Ste. Marie Among the Hurons), near present-day Midland. Between Montreal and Georgian Bay, there was no settlement to match it. It was the biggest and most important of all the early European settlements in Ontario.

The settlement lasted only 10 years. In the late forties, the southern Iroquois attacked. The French Fathers and many Hurons died in this war.

Forts circle Great Lakes

Even after the loss of the settlement, missionaries continued their work. At the same time, more and more French fur traders came to Ontario. Most of the beaver close to Quebec and Montreal had been trapped. The Indians and fur traders had to move their hunting grounds further to the west, to the north and to the south.

The distance between the traders and their home base became too far for safety and convenience. Forts and trading posts were built closer to the hunting grounds. Soldiers came from Quebec and Montreal to man them.

The first fort was built in 1673. It was Fort Frontenac, where Kingston is now. Other

forts followed: at Niagara, at the narrows of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Clair River, where Detroit is now, and at the head of Lake Superior.

The forts were like a chain that circled the Great Lakes then stretched out to the west.

They were built to help the French keep the land they had claimed. They called the land New France.

Later, Pierre de La Vérendrye pushed further west. More forts appeared — at Rainy Lake and at Lake of the Woods. La Vérendrye continued west to the Red River and beyond. He established more forts and posts as he went.

In 1720, there was just a small store on the site of Toronto. In 1750, a large warehouse was built at the mouth of the Humber River. The fur trade in the area grew very quickly. A year later, Fort Rouillé was built on the present Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

British forts appear

The French also had to protect the northern edge of their territory from the British.

In 1670, a group of traders received a charter from King Charles II of England. The charter gave them the right to trade in the areas that could be reached from Hudson Bay. The traders formed a company called the Hudson's Bay Company.

The English then built forts. In 1682, Fort Nelson was built on Hudson Bay. More English forts soon appeared on James Bay and Hudson Bay.

Several times, the French captured these forts. Several times, the English took them back. Finally, in 1713, one of

the wars between Britain and France ended. They signed a treaty which said the northern forts now legally belonged to the English Hudson's Bay Company.

Besides the French and English forts, there were dozens of small trading posts scattered throughout the region. These posts were usually a few small buildings and a vegetable garden in a fenced clearing. A single trader manned the post.

A hard life

Life was hard for the *coureurs de bois*, *voyageurs* and traders. They were usually far from towns or even small settlements. Much of the time they were alone in the wilderness. They had a lot of freedom. But they had to work very hard to survive.

The *coureurs de bois* often adopted the Indian way of life. They loved the outdoors and were very good at handling the birch bark canoe. They paddled, portaged and snowshoed over long distances. *Coureurs de bois* were not officially employed by the fur-trading companies. The government wanted to control the fur trade through the companies. This meant that the activities of the *coureurs de bois* were often illegal.

The *voyageurs* worked for the fur-trading companies. In the spring, they left Montreal in large canoes manned by eight men. The canoes were loaded with goods for trading. They returned in the fall with bundles of furs for shipment to Europe. *Voyageurs* paddled thousands of kilometres. They portaged over rough forest trails carrying the canoes and heavy loads on their backs.

Often, they had very little to eat. Mosquitoes and black flies tormented them.

The man at the small trading post had a different kind of life. But it also was a hard one. He lived alone through the long winter. He had to work hard to collect enough food for the winter. If he got sick, there were usually no people nearby to help him.

Few settlers

Except for a small farming settlement near what is now Windsor, very few settlers came to Ontario. Settlement would have ended the fur trade in the area.

There were several British colonies south of the St. Lawrence River. Large numbers of settlers went to them. They built farms and towns. The population grew. Eventually, there were many more people in the British colonies than in the French colony.

Ontario was the weakest point on the long border of New France.

That's where the British first attacked in 1756. They captured Fort Frontenac in 1758. The following year, they captured the fort at Niagara. In the same year, they captured Quebec, the capital of New France.

Their home base was now British-controlled. But many French in the Ontario forts continued to fight. Finally, the last fort in French hands, Fort Detroit, was forced to surrender.

The government was now British. Most of the French leaders went back to France. But many of the ordinary people, the *Canadiens*, remained.

FRENCH RULE

Exercise 1

True or False

Read the following sentences. If the sentence is correct (TRUE), put the letter "T" beside it. If the sentence is not correct (FALSE), put the letter "F" beside it.

- _____ 1. French explorers came to Canada looking for a northwest passage to China and India.
- _____ 2. The French stayed in Canada to look for gold.
- _____ 3. Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Ottawa.
- _____ 4. The Jesuit Fathers established Ste. Marie Among the Hurons.
- _____ 5. The French built many forts.
- _____ 6. English traders established a company called the James Bay Company.
- _____ 7. The voyageurs travelled by horse.
- _____ 8. The man at the small trading post had many neighbours.

Exercise 2

Match the words

Match the words in column A with a word of similar meaning in column B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------|----------------|
| <u>f</u> 1. voyage | a. unharmed |
| _____ 2. friend | b. construct |
| _____ 3. wild | c. clean |
| _____ 4. safe | d. send |
| _____ 5. build | e. ally |
| _____ 6. explore | f. journey |
| _____ 7. ship | g. untamed |
| _____ 8. clear | h. investigate |

Exercise 3

Make a Question

Complete the question for each answer

- 1. Why did French explorers come to Canada?
French explorers came to Canada to find a northwest passage.
- 2. Who _____?
Brule was the first European to see Lake Ontario.
- 3. What _____?
The French called the land New France.
- 4. When _____?
A group of traders received a charter from King Charles in 1670.
- 5. How _____?
The voyageurs travelled by canoe.
- 6. Where _____?
The traders lived far from towns.

Exercise 4

Categories

Put the following words into one of the categories below.

These are the words:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| voyageurs | furs | settlements |
| gold | colonies | animal skins |
| trading post | traders | explorers |
| leaders | spices | hunting grounds |
| forts | missionaries | silk |

These are the categories:

- | people | places | goods |
|------------------|--------|-------|
| <u>voyageurs</u> | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

The Loyalists

In 1763, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris which gave Canada to Britain.

The Government was now British. But little else changed in Ontario. It was still mostly unsettled. There were no roads, no towns.

In 1775, the colonies to the south rebelled against British rule. This was the American Revolution. It resulted in the birth of the United States. This war ended in 1783.

Thousands of people in the American colonies didn't agree with the revolution. They wanted to remain under British rule. These people are called United Empire Loyalists. Some Loyalists went north and gathered around Montreal. Many joined the British in fighting against the rebels.

Migration a flood in 1784

The migration to Canada became a flood in 1784. The American rebels drove out the people who didn't agree with them.

Many Loyalists had lived in the American colonies for generations. Some had owned fine farms and businesses. But the majority were ordinary people. Now, they were all refugees. They came on foot, by wagon and by boat. They brought only their clothing and a few household possessions.

Not all Loyalists were of British origin. There were



many Germans, French, Swiss and other Europeans. One of the largest groups was the Six Nations Iroquois whose land had been seized by the Americans. Their leader was Chief Joseph Brant after whom Brantford is named.

The British government was pleased that a large group of people wanted to settle in the region west of Montreal. The United States wanted to annex Canada. (Its first president, George Washington, said that annexing Canada was "an urgent matter.") Britain knew that the western territory would not remain British without more people to settle and defend it.

A burning desire

The Loyalists settled throughout Ontario. But the largest number settled in the eastern part of the province. They founded every major city there, including Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Gananoque, Napanee and Belleville.

The government helped the settlers. It gave them free land and some equipment. But the settlers brought things no government could give them. They brought their talents, skills and courage. And they came with a burning desire to build new lives in the Ontario wilderness.

A hard life

Life was hard, especially in the first years. With back-breaking work they turned forests into farms and woodland trails into roads. There was a lot of sickness. Drought, early frost and forest animals were constant threats to their crops. They built log cabins and barns. They grew grain and vegetables. They shot game. They preserved food for the winter. The settlers had to make almost everything they used. They made tools, dishes and furniture out of wood. To get light, they made candles. When



they needed clothes, they first had to spin the thread and weave the cloth.

The Hungry Year

The land was rich. The crops grew well. But sometimes, even with hard work and good land, things went wrong. In 1788, there was not enough rain to make the crops grow. That winter was called "The Hungry Year." Some settlers starved. Others survived by eating the roots and buds of trees. That was the lowest point of their lives. After that, things got better.

Representative Government

Their lives were hard. But the Loyalists did not spend all their time thinking about survival. They also had ideas about the kind of government they wanted. They had had representative government when they lived in the American colonies. They wanted it now, too.

Representative government means that the citizens choose the people they want to represent them in the government.

At that time, the different groups in the colony of Canada were all ruled by one government. The "Canadiens" had never had an elected assembly. The Loyalists demanded one. There were many more Canadiens than Loyalists. The British knew that if everyone voted in the same election, no Loyalist representative could be elected.

A new system

In 1791, to satisfy the Loyalists' demands, the government divided the colony into two parts. The two new colonies were called Lower

Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario).

There were four levels in the new political system — an Elected Assembly, a Legislative Assembly, a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Governor. Britain appointed the members of the last three levels. It was a limited kind of representative government. The appointed members had the most power. The elected members had the least.

John Graves Simcoe

The first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada was John Graves Simcoe. He opened the first Parliament of the province in 1792 at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake). The following summer, he founded the town of York (Toronto).

Still, no one was sure that Upper Canada could survive. The wilderness was huge with few settlements. The Americans were unfriendly and greatly outnumbered the Upper Canadians.

Simcoe worked to make the

colony stronger. He appointed lieutenants in each county to organize the militia. The militia was a fighting force made up of settlers. He offered free land and attracted new settlers. These settlers came mainly from the United States. They included Quakers and Menonites looking for greater religious freedom.

Simcoe also abolished slavery. A number of black American slaves had come with their Loyalist owners. In 1793, Simcoe persuaded the Upper Canada Assembly to forbid anyone to bring slaves into the country. Also, the children of slaves were to become free persons at the age of 25.

The colony grew quickly. But the much bigger United States grew too. The colonists worried about the unfriendliness between Britain and the United States. They knew it could cause a war and they would be caught in the middle.

What the colonists feared did happen. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Britain.



Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe opening the first Parliament.

THE LOYALISTS

Exercise 1

True or False

Read the following sentences. If the sentence is correct (TRUE), put the letter "T" beside it. If the sentence is not correct (FALSE), put the letter "F" beside it.

- _____ 1. In 1763, the government of Canada was American.
- _____ 2. The people who wanted to remain under British rule are called United Empire Loyalists.
- _____ 3. Most of the Loyalists settled in Northern Ontario.
- _____ 4. A settler's life was very easy.
- _____ 5. The Loyalists wanted an elected assembly.
- _____ 6. In 1791, the government divided the colony into two parts.
- _____ 7. The first Parliament was at Ottawa.
- _____ 8. John Graves Simcoe appointed lieutenants to organize the militia.
- _____ 9. Britain and the United States were friends.

Exercise 2

Choose the Word

Underline the correct word in brackets. Only one word is correct in each sentence.

1. There was a great (majority; migration; revolution) to Canada in 1794.
2. The Loyalists brought a few household (farms; cabins; possessions) with them.
3. A settler needed many (skills; clothes; dangers) to build a new life.
4. Forest animals were a (frost; threat; drought) to the settlers.
5. Loyalists (burned; founded; included) many major cities.

Exercise 3

Conversations

Imagine you are living in Ontario in 1784. Make up some questions to ask a Loyalist. To help you, the first word of the question and the answer are given below.

1. Why _____?
Because I didn't agree with the revolution.
2. Who _____?
My wife and two children.
3. What _____?
Only my horse, an axe and some seeds.
4. Where _____?
In Kingston.

Practise your conversation with a partner.

You can use the same questions to get information about your partner.

Exercise 4

Fill in the Blanks

Use these words to fill in the blanks:
forests, furniture, grain, woodland trails, cloth, tools, log cabins, thread, clothes

1. The Loyalists had to turn _____ into farms.
2. They had to turn _____ into roads.
3. They built _____ and barns.
4. They grew _____ and vegetables.
5. They made _____, dishes and _____ out of wood.
6. They had to spin the _____ and weave the _____ to make _____.

The War of 1812

In June, 1812, the United States declared war on Britain.

Things looked bad for British North America. There were still few people in Upper Canada. Many had come from the United States a short time before. They had friends and relatives in the States. This sometimes made it hard for them to decide to fight for the colony.

In Lower Canada, the people were mostly Canadiens. The British government was not sure the Canadiens would want to fight for Britain.

In Europe, France under

tory. They knew they had many more soldiers. And they believed that the French would come over to their side.

This did not happen. The French, and the settlers too, fought against the Americans.

Major General Isaac Brock

The Canadians were very successful, especially at first.

The British Commander at the time was Major General Isaac Brock.

Early in the war, General Brock's troops captured the fort located where Lake Huron joins Lake Michigan.

this battle, but the invaders were driven out.

York captured

In 1813, the war did not go well for Canada.

American ships won control of Lake Ontario. And American troops captured York, the capital of Upper Canada.

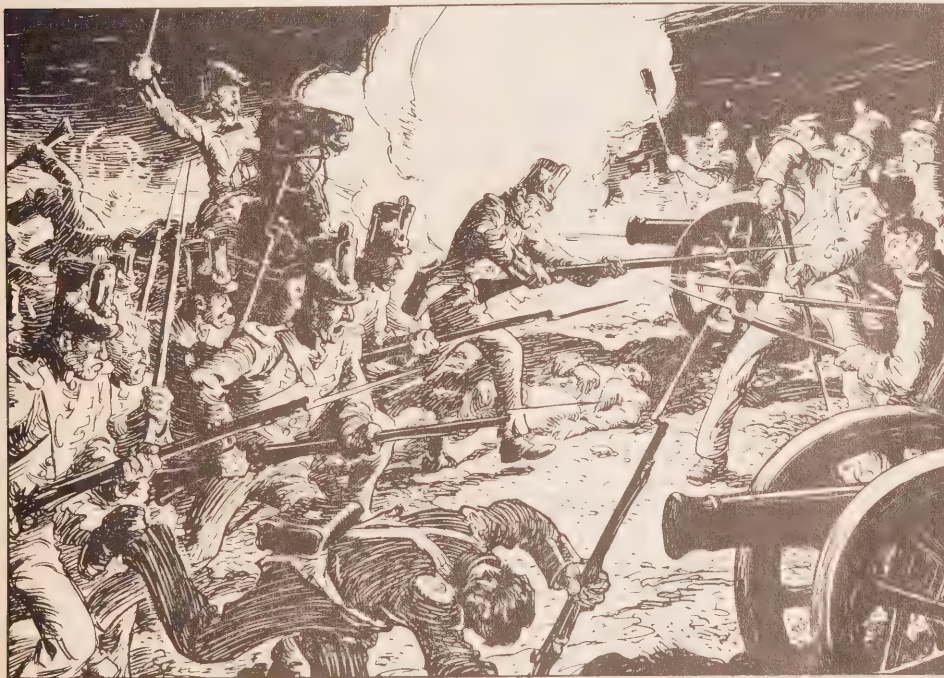
The Americans occupied York for a week. They burned its parliament buildings. (A year later, the Upper Canadians attacked Washington, the capital of the United States. They set fire to the president's mansion. The Americans had to cover the burnt wood. They painted it white. Ever since, the president's mansion has been called the White House.)

Another loss for Upper Canada was the death of the great Indian leader, Tecumseh. The help of Tecumseh and his people had been very important to the colony in several battles. Tecumseh was killed in the Battle of the Thames River (at Chatham) in October, 1813.

Laura Secord

One of the most famous stories of the War of 1812 is about a woman called Laura Secord, a settler in the Niagara peninsula.

In June, 1813, Mrs. Secord heard rumours of an American attack. Her husband was away fighting. So she set out on a dangerous journey through enemy lines to warn the British. She walked twenty miles through thick forest. Near the end of her journey, she met a band of Indians.



Napoleon was at war with Britain. Britain could not send many soldiers to help the Canadian colony.

British ships controlled the Great Lakes. But there were only 1,600 British soldiers in Upper Canada when the war started.

The Americans thought they would win a quick and easy vic-

Brock won the friendship of the American Indians. He persuaded them to help the Canadians and British.

With the help of Indians, fur traders and the civilian militia, Brock's troops captured Detroit. Then they returned to the Niagara border to fight the Americans at Queenston Heights. Brock was killed in

They sent runners ahead with the warning. At the time, Laura Secord was thirty-eight years old and the mother of five children.

Some people don't believe this really happened. But to many people, Laura Secord is a heroine.

The last battle

The war continued. There were many fierce battles.

In 1814, as the war in France was ending, the British were able to send more soldiers to Canada.

In July of that year, the Americans were defeated in the battle of Lundy's Lane (in Niagara Falls). This was the last battle in Ontario.

On December 24, 1814, the war ended.

Good reason to be proud

The Upper Canadians had good reason to be proud. They had held on, against the more numerous Americans, for two very hard years. The different groups in the colony had united to defeat a common enemy.

After the war

Immigration, mainly from Britain, increased after the war.

There were many poor people in Britain. There was a lot of unemployment. Wages were very low. Many Englishmen thought that some of the poor could go to Canada. There, they could become successful farmers. They could produce wealth for Canada. Then Canadians could buy more goods from British factories and give employment to people in Britain.

Ireland, especially, had a lot of poor people. Many of them

moved to England and added to the problems there.

In 1823, the British government sent five hundred of the Irish to Canada as an experiment. It paid their fares to Upper Canada. Each family received 70 acres of land. They received seeds, farm tools and food for 21 months. Most of the new settlers did well. They cut down trees, built log cabins and prepared the land for farming. Most of them were happy in their new country. But some found conditions too difficult and moved to the United States.

Between 1825 and 1829, thousands of people from all over the British Isles came to Canada. Many of them moved on to the United States.

In 1830, the United States put restrictions on immigration and ship fares to the U.S. went up. In that year, 28,000 people settled in Canada. They sent letters to their friends telling them to come over also. Immigration to Upper Canada continued to increase.

Help for newcomers The population of Upper

Canada formed groups to help newcomers. They gave money to help sick or helpless immigrants. They provided free information about land and employment.

Settlers coming to Ontario, sailed up the St. Lawrence River by steamboat to Montreal. Small boats then took them past the Lachine Rapids. Other steamboats took them to ports on Lake Ontario.

Some of the new settlers were quite rich. They brought money, animals, farming equipment, seeds and household goods with them from Britain.

Immigration drops

With the immigrants came the deadly disease, cholera. In June, 1832, hundreds of people died of this disease.

At the end of the summer, the disease passed. But news of the deaths reached Britain. In 1833, immigration dropped by over 50 per cent.

The next few years were a time of political troubles in Upper Canada. Several years passed before immigration reached 1832 levels again.



THE WAR OF 1812

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks

Use one of the following word or words to fill in the blanks:

French; Queenston Heights; June, 1812; Isaac Brock; St. Lawrence; 1,600; disease; 1814; Britain; the parliament buildings in York.

1. The United States declared war on Britain in _____.
2. There were only _____ soldiers in Upper Canada.
3. The _____ and the settlers too, fought against the Americans.
4. The British Commander at the time was Major General _____.
5. Brock was killed in a battle at _____.
6. The Americans burned _____.
7. The war ended in _____.
8. Immigration, mainly from _____, increased after the war.
9. Settlers to Ontario sailed up the _____ River.
10. In 1832, many people died of the _____, cholera.

Exercise 2

Choose the Word

Underline the correct word in brackets. Only one word is correct in each sentence.

1. I would like you to meet my sister and my other (runners; relatives; rumours).
2. Someday, when I am rich, I want to live in a (mansion; battle; factory).
3. He didn't want to come to the house, but we finally (believed; decided; persuaded) him to come.
4. The policeman didn't give me a speeding ticket; he gave me a (warning, newspaper, cigarette).
5. We couldn't stay at the hotel because all the rooms were (crooked; occupied; controlled).

Exercise 3

A. A Letter Home

Samuel came to Ontario in 1820. He wrote a letter home to his brother. Rewrite the letter changing the verbs to the past tense.

Barry's Bay
Upper Canada
April 10, 1820

Dear John,

We arrive safely. We sail up the St. Lawrence River. Then we change to a smaller boat for the trip to Kingston. From there, we drive north to our land. There we find a small lake, many rocks and endless forest. We start to cut down trees. We clear the land for our first crop. There are no buildings so we build a cabin. The government give us 70 acres of land. They also give us flour, salt, seeds, and two axes.

Love,
Samuel.

3. B

Samuel included in his letter this sketch and description of his farm.

Fill in the spaces below with one of the following words. The sketch will help you.

near; behind; between; beside; in the corner; under; at.



Courtesy R. Kuszniir

Our farm is _____ the end of North Lane. We built our log cabin _____ the road, _____ two large pine trees. Our barn is _____ a small lake. We planted corn _____ the barn. We planted a vegetable garden _____ of our property. We put a swing for the children _____ a lovely maple tree.

Necessary Changes

In the War of 1812-14, the colonists had fought together against the United States. This did not mean that they always agreed with each other.

After the war, there was a serious disagreement between two groups of Upper Canadians. The disagreement was about their type of government.

One group wanted responsible government. "Responsible government" means that the people elect representatives and only those representatives have the right to make laws. If the people do not like the laws, they can change their representatives in the next election.

The other group consisted of men chosen by the British government. These men made the laws in the colonies.

There were many disagreements between these two political groups. They disagreed about how to raise and spend money, about education, etc.

Family Compact

The appointed members of the government often gave the best jobs to their friends and relatives.

Upper Canadians called the ruling group "The Family Compact" because they worked closely together, like a family.

The Family Compact controlled the army. They often decided who should succeed in business and who should not. And they had power over many other areas of life.

Reformers

Many Upper Canadians opposed the Family Compact and



The Battle of Montgomery's Farm in the 1837 Rebellion

tried to take away some of its power.

These people were called Reformers. Robert Baldwin and Egerton Ryerson were two of these reformers. They were called moderate reformers because they did not believe in violent action.

The struggle between the two groups became more angry and bitter. Another reformer, William Lyon Mackenzie, decided that fighting was the only answer.

Mackenzie led a rebellion in 1837 to try and overthrow the Family Compact. There were similar problems in Lower Canada. In the same year, Louis-Joseph Papineau led a rebellion there.

Both rebellions failed. Some of the reformers were hanged as traitors. The leaders fled to the United States. From there, they organized raids on Upper and Lower Canada.

Changes necessary

The rebellions showed Britain that changes were necessary.

In 1838, Britain sent Lord

Durham to be governor of the colonies. He was told to study the problems and suggest changes.

Durham made several suggestions. One was that Britain allow the colonies to have responsible government. Another was that Upper and Lower Canada be united into one province with a single government.

Britain did not allow responsible government. But, in 1841, it did unite the two provinces.

The new province was called the Province of Canada. It consisted of French-speaking Canada East and English-speaking Canada West. They both had an equal number of representatives in the Assembly.

However, a small powerful group of appointed rulers continued to govern the new province.

Responsible Government

For several years, French and English moderate reformers worked together trying to get responsible government.

In 1848, Britain finally allowed the Province of Canada to have responsible government. This meant that Canada now had a more democratic type of government. But there were many other problems that were not easily solved.

The people of Canada East and Canada West had different needs, especially in religion and education. Often, their elected representatives did not agree. As a result, sometimes they could not pass necessary laws.

Colony grows quickly

The colony grew quickly in the 1850s and 1860s. Thousands of immigrants arrived every year. New industries were started. More railways were needed.

The changes brought problems that required government action. But, again, the government did not always agree about what to do. Because it could not agree, it could not act.

This problem could no longer be ignored. Many people agreed that a different political structure was needed.

New form of government

Representatives, including John A. MacDonald, George

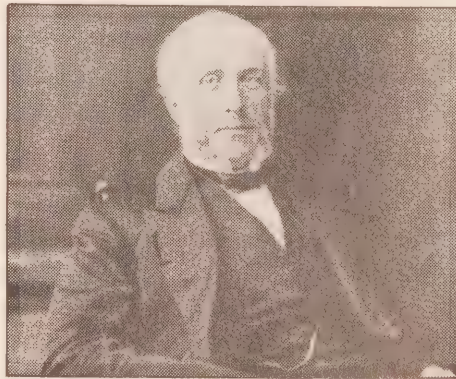


John A. MacDonald

Etienne Cartier and George Brown, met with representatives from the Maritime colonies. They discussed a new form of government.

They proposed the union of all the colonies. The united colonies would have two levels of government.

The national (or federal) government would look after matters that affected the colonies as a group. On the other level, each colony (or province) would look after matters that affected only itself, such as the system of education.



George Brown

Confederation

The British government agreed to this plan.

On July 1, 1867, the government of the Dominion of Canada and four provincial governments — Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia — were born.

The territory called Canada West had had many names.

It started out as the western part of New France.

For almost fifty years, it was called Upper Canada.

Then, for more than twenty-five years, it was called Canada West.

In 1867, it officially became the province of Ontario.



Oliver Mowat

Provincial rights

At the time of Confederation, both the federal and provincial governments wanted as much power as they could get.

The federal government thought that it was more important than the provinces. It thought that it should have the right to reject any provincial laws that it didn't like.

Oliver Mowat, an Ontario lawyer, fought hard against this idea. Mowat was elected Premier of Ontario in 1872. For the next twenty-four years he fought for provincial rights. He went to court many times to argue that the federal government should not be able to reject laws passed by the provinces.

New provinces had joined Confederation. Most of them agreed with Mowat. His support grew.

Finally, Mowat got agreement that the provinces had real rights in this matter. If the federal government disliked a provincial law, it had to argue its case in court.

Mowat's victory was very important. It gave the provinces more power to pass the laws they thought they needed.

Canada was politically united. But, at the same time, each province could pass laws which suited its people best.

NECESSARY CHANGES

Exercise 1

True or False

Read the following sentences. If the sentence is correct (TRUE), put the letter "T" beside it. If the sentence is not correct (FALSE), put the letter "F" beside it.

- _____ 1. After the war, Upper Canadians disagreed about the type of government they wanted.
- _____ 2. Some people wanted to elect their government representative.
- _____ 3. The Family Compact was elected by the people.
- _____ 4. Reformers opposed the Family Compact.
- _____ 5. Upper and Lower Canada were united in 1838.
- _____ 6. The people of Canada East and Canada West had the same needs.
- _____ 7. The population increased in the 1850s and 1860s.
- _____ 8. Canadians in the 1860s were satisfied with their government.
- _____ 9. 1867 is an important date in Canadian history.

Exercise 2

Jumbled Words

Rearrange the words to make a sentence. The capital letters will help you.

- 1. reformers/government/The/wanted/a/new

- 2. led/1837/MacKenzie/rebellion/a/in

- 3. immigrants/New/year/arrived/every

- 4. not/always/government/agree/did/The

- 5. united/politically/was/Canada

Exercise 3

Complete the Sentence

Choose the best answer from a, b or c and draw a circle around it.

- 1. Two groups of Upper Canadians disagreed about their
 - a. language
 - b. government
 - c. religion
- 2. Upper Canadians called the ruling group the
 - a. Family Compact
 - b. troublemakers
 - c. Americans
- 3. People who opposed the Family Compact were called
 - a. raiders
 - b. organizers
 - c. Reformers
- 4. In 1837, William Lyon Mckenzie led a
 - a. team
 - b. group
 - c. rebellion
- 5. The government of Canada and four provincial governments were born in
 - a. 1872
 - b. 1867
 - c. 1876
- 6. Oliver Mowat fought for the rights of
 - a. women
 - b. children
 - c. the provinces

Exercise 4

Missing Capitals

In the following, the capital letters are missing. Put the capitals in where necessary.

in the 1860s, many people wanted a new form of government. representatives, including john a. macdonald, george etienne cartier and george brown, met with representative from the maritimes. they decided that the colonies would unite and become one country. in 1867, the british government agreed to this plan. ontario, quebec, new brunswick and nova scotia were the four new provinces. on july 1 every year, we celebrate canada's birthday.

Economic Development

Hunting, fishing, agriculture and fur trading were the first important occupations in Ontario.

Early in the 1800s, timber became the colony's biggest industry.

At that time, Ontario was still mostly a vast forest. The demand for wood in Britain was very great. Wood was the main source of fuel. Also, ships, houses, furniture, wagons and thousands of other things were made of wood.

Work crews began cutting down the trees in Ontario's huge forests. Within a few years, this became an important industry.

Ships carrying timber sailed east across the Atlantic Ocean. On their return trips, they carried new immigrants to Canada.

These people made it possible for Ontario's economy to grow.

New immigrants

After 1815, many more Irish, Scots and English immigrated to British North America. In 1847, a famine year in Ireland, 100,000 immigrants arrived.

At first, the main source of jobs for the new arrivals was the lumber industry. Later,



many more workers were needed to build canals and railroads.

Trade expands

Before 1850, grain and timber were Canada's main exports. Britain was the chief customer.

After 1850, Canada's exports continued to be raw materials. But the United States became its biggest customer.

Trade expanded. More and more people arrived. Ontario grew rapidly. A better transportation system was needed.

Canals

In the early 1800s, travel by road was slow and uncomfortable. The roads were terrible — full of rocks, fallen trees and mudholes, with many steep hills.

It was much easier to travel by boat in summer and by sleigh on the frozen lakes and rivers in winter.

Water routes were the best way to move goods and people. Developing them became an important industry. There was a boom in canal building. The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, opened in November, 1829. The Rideau Canal, connecting Ottawa to Kingston and The St. Lawrence River, opened in May, 1832. Many smaller canals were also built.

Steamboats were a familiar sight on many waterways. Later, steamboats were used mainly for pleasure. Outings on these ships became a very popular form of recreation.



Railroads

The early railroads used horses to pull the railway cars. Canada's first steam engine appeared in 1837.

After 1850, the railroads did most of the work once done by canals and steamboats.

Railways served areas that could not be reached by water. They opened up new parts of Ontario. As new railroads were built, settlements, farming communities and logging camps grew up beside the tracks.

Towns near railways prospered. Those far from railways died. More and more railroad companies appeared.

In the early 1900s, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad (today's Ontario Northland Railway) was established. It connected North Bay to Cochrane and to Moosonee. Railways helped the growth of mining in Ontario's north.

Railways replaced canals. Later, roads and air travel took business away from the railways. But railways were here when they were most needed. Without them, Ontario would have grown much more slowly.

Technology improves

Improvements in technology brought more growth.

Steam and electricity replaced wind and water power. Farm machinery became more efficient.

Farmers produced more than they needed for their own use.

Agriculture became an important industry in the fertile land of southern Ontario.

Mining

Southern Ontario had agriculture. Northern Ontario had mining booms.

Copper and nickel were discovered at Copper Cliff and Sudbury in 1883. Silver was found at Cobalt in 1903. Soon after, gold was discovered at Porcupine, Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake.

These discoveries brought people to the north. Settlement of the Canadian Shield region began. In 1948, a new, important metal — uranium — was found at Elliott Lake. This brought a new boom to the north.

There were other riches beneath Ontario's soil. Oil was found near Lake Huron about 1850. The towns of Petrolia and Oil Springs grew up to serve the new industry. Later, the building of big refineries at Sarnia brought a great expansion in Ontario's petrochemical industry.

Hydro power

The power of rapidly moving water — especially the mighty Niagara Falls — could produce electricity.

In 1906, the government created the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Adam Beck was the head of the commission.

Ontario was lucky; it had its

own sources of hydro power. Ontario industries didn't have to depend on imported fuel for power. They grew more quickly than anyone dreamed possible.

Ontario booms

From 1901-1911, there was a boom in Ontario and in the rest of Canada.

Manufacturing and investment increased. Roads, streets and electric light systems were built.

Cities and factories began to change the look of the land.

During the First World War, (1914-1918), car factories, steel mills and petrochemical plants expanded. Prices rose. Farming methods improved. Industry grew.

The war was followed by the excitement of the 1920s. Ontario prospered. There were lots of jobs available. Workers from other parts of Canada and from around the world came to fill them.

The Depression

It was a time of prosperity. But it was also a time of borrowing and inflation. This prosperous period ended in October, 1929, when the stock market crashed.

The Depression of the 1930s began. It was a very hard time. There was much unemployment. While governments looked for new ways to deal with the growing problems, most people struggled just to survive.

World War II

In 1939, the Second World War started.

Thousands of people from Ontario fought, died, or lost loved ones in the war.

At the same time, the war helped Ontario's economy. War

industries needed workers. Unemployment disappeared.

The war ended in 1945.

Post-war years

After the war, there was a great increase in the number of births.

As well, tens of thousands of immigrants from many different countries came to make their home in Ontario.

Ontario prospered. It was a period of economic growth.



The St. Lawrence Seaway, which allowed big ships to sail up the St. Lawrence River and through the Great Lakes, was built. The first subway in Canada opened in Toronto. TV Ontario, an educational television system, was established. The Go-train commuter service, which brought people who lived outside of Toronto to their workplaces in the city, was started. Also during this period, new artistic groups such as the Stratford Festival, the Canadian Opera Company and the National Ballet, appeared.

Because of immigration and the "baby boom", many more schools were needed and they were quickly built.

This period of growth ended in the 1970s.

In 1981, along with the rest of the western world, Ontario began to feel the effects of an economic recession. And, as in the past, Ontarians had to start looking for ways to meet the challenges of the future.

Answer Key

The War of 1812

1. Fill in the Blanks

1. June, 1812
2. 1,600
3. French
4. Isaac Brock
5. Queenston Heights
6. The parliament buildings in York
7. 1814
8. Britain
9. St. Lawrence
10. Disease

2. Choose the Word

1. relatives
2. mansion
3. persuaded
4. warning
5. occupied

3. A Letter Home

arrived, sailed, changed, drove, found, started, cleared, were, built, gave, gave.

3B.

at, near, between, beside, behind, in the corner, under.

Necessary Changes

1. True or False

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. T

2. Jumbled Words

1. The reformers wanted a new government.
2. MacKenzie led a rebellion in 1837.
3. New immigrants arrived every year.
4. The government did not always agree.
5. Canada was politically united.

3. Complete the Sentence

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. c

4. Missing Capitals

In the 1860s, many people wanted a new form of government. Representatives, including John A. MacDonald, George Etienne Cartier and George Brown, met with representatives from the Maritimes. They decided that the colonies would unite and become one country. In 1867, the British government agreed to this plan. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were the four new provinces. On July 1 every year, we celebrate Canada's birthday.

Economic Development

1. True or False

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. T
10. F

2. Information Chart

These are some possible answers:

Manufacturing: steel mills, electric light systems, petrochemical plants.

Mining: copper, nickel, gold, uranium

Transportation: wagons, sleighs, canals, railroads, steamboats, air travel, subway

Agriculture: grain, farming, farmers, fertile land

3. Match the Columns

1. c
2. e
3. f

4. b
5. a
6. d

4. Crossword Solution

1 G	2 O	3 T	4 R	5 A	6 I	7 N	
8 O	9 N	10 E		11 S	12 T	13 O	14 P
	15 T	16 A	17 L	18 K		19 T	20 I
21 W	22 A	23 R			24 I		25 L
26 O	27 R		28 C	29 A	30 N	31 A	32 L
33 O	34 I	35 L		36 R		37 R	
38 D	39 O	40 E		41 E		42 I	43 M
44 S		45 S	46 E	47 A	48 W	49 A	50 Y

Answer Key

The Native People

1. True or False

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. T |
| 4. T | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. F |

2. Match the Columns

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. e
5. f
6. d

3. Jumbled Words

1. The Algonkians were good hunters.
2. The Iroquoians settled in villages.
3. French explorers arrived in Ontario.
4. They brought manufactured goods.
5. The Indians shared their possessions.

4. Information Chart

These are some possible answers:

Algonkians

Food: fish, caribou, wild rice, nuts, roots, berries, seeds, acorns.

Home: wigwam

Work: hunting, fishing, building canoes and toboggans, making maple syrup.

Iroquoian

Food: beans, squash, fish, game, nuts, fruit.

Work: clearing the ground, planting crops, fishing, hunting.

French Rule

1. True or False

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 5. T |
| 2. F | 6. F |
| 3. F | 7. F |
| 4. T | 8. F |

2. Match the Words

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. f | 5. b |
| 2. e | 6. h |
| 3. g | 7. d |
| 4. a | 8. c |

3. Make a Question

1. Why did French explorers come to Canada?
2. Who was the first European to see Lake Ontario?
3. What did the French call the land?
4. When did a group of traders receive a charter from King Charles?
5. How did the voyageurs travel?
6. Where did the traders live?

4. Categories

people
voyageurs
leaders
traders
missionaries
explorers

places
trading post
forts
colonies
settlements
hunting grounds

goods
gold
furs
spices
animal skins
silk

The Loyalists

1. True or False

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. F

2. Choose the Word

1. migration
2. possessions
3. skills
4. threat
5. founded

3. Conversations

Possible questions:

1. Why did you come to Canada?
2. Who came with you.
3. What did you bring with you?
4. Where did you first settle?

4. Fill in the Blanks

1. forests
2. woodland trails
3. log cabins
4. grain
5. tools, furniture
6. thread, cloth, clothes

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Exercise 1

True or False

Read the following sentences. If the sentence is correct (TRUE), put the letter "T" beside it. If the sentence is not correct (FALSE), put the letter "F" beside it.

- _____ 1. In the early 1800s, hunting was Ontario's biggest industry.
- _____ 2. New immigrants helped the economy grow.
- _____ 3. Water routes were the worst way to move goods and people.
- _____ 4. Railways opened up new parts of Ontario.
- _____ 5. Northern Ontario had mining booms.
- _____ 6. The 1930s were a time of prosperity.
- _____ 7. Many Ontarians fought in the Second World War.
- _____ 8. The war ended in 1939.
- _____ 9. Thousands of immigrants came to Ontario after the war.
- _____ 10. The first subway in Canada opened in Ottawa.

Exercise 2

Information Chart

Fill in the chart with words from the story that relate to the headings. An example is given for each heading.

<u>Manufacturing</u> <i>car factories</i>	<u>Mining</u> <i>silver</i>
<u>Transportation</u> <i>ships</i>	<u>Agriculture</u> <i>Farm machinery</i>

Exercise 3

Match the Columns

Match column A with column B to make a complete sentence based on the story.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Many immigrants arrived | a. because Ontario had its own hydro power. |
| _____ 2. Early travel was difficult | b. near Lake Huron. |
| _____ 3. Water routes were used | c. and helped the economy to grow. |
| _____ 4. Oil was found | d. during the depression. |
| _____ 5. Industries grew quickly | e. because the roads were terrible. |
| _____ 6. Unemployment was high | f. before railroads. |

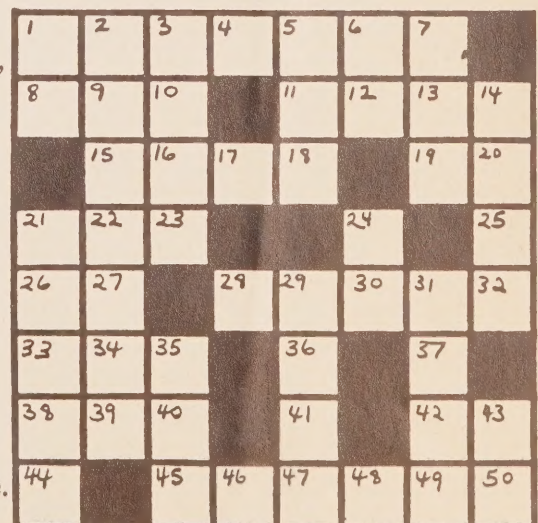
Exercise 4 Crossword Puzzle

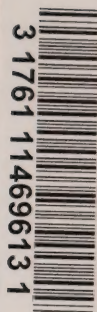
Across

1. Commuter service
8. World War --- started in 1914.
11. Opposite of "go"
15. Speak
19. Symbol for Titanium
21. World --- two began in 1939.
26. Do you prefer tea -- coffee?
28. A water route
33. --- was found near Lake Huron in 1850.
38. Female deer
42. Common contraction
45. The St. Lawrence ----- was built after World War Two.

Down

1. Present tense of "went"
2. Our province
3. Rip
5. Inquire
6. Italian (abbrev.)
7. Negative
14. Medicine tablet
21. Forest
24. Opposite of "out"
29. Space
31. Opera solo
35. The Great -ak--
43. This is -- book. It's mine.





Ministry of
Citizenship

Ontario